

**REMARKS**

Claims 1, 2 and 4 are pending in this application. By the Office Action, claims 1, 2, and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103. By this Amendment, claims 1 and 2 are amended. Support for the amendments to claims 1 and 2 can be found, for example, in the specification at page 7, lines 24-26 and Examples 1-11. No new matter is added. In view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

**Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102**

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 2, and 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,217,176 to Maekawa ("Maekawa"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 1 is directed to an anti-dazzling film, comprising: a transparent substrate film; and an anti-dazzling layer provided on one side of the transparent substrate film; wherein the anti-dazzling layer comprises an ionizing radiation-curable resin, a single type of transparent fine particles, and a leveling agent; and the transparent fine particles satisfies the stated formulae (I) and (II). Claim 2 is likewise directed to an anti-dazzling film, comprising: a transparent substrate film; and an anti-dazzling layer provided on one side of the transparent substrate film; wherein the anti-dazzling layer comprises an ionizing radiation-curable resin, a single type of transparent fine particles, and a leveling agent; and the transparent fine particles satisfies the stated formulae (III) and (IV). Such anti-dazzling films are nowhere taught or suggested by Maekawa.

The Office Action asserts that Maekawa discloses an antiglare film including a transparent substrate film and an antiglare layer including a light transparent resin and two or more types of light transparent fine particles. The Office Action further asserts that the fine particles of Maekawa have particle diameters of from 1 to 5 microns. Notwithstanding these assertions, Maekawa would not have rendered obvious the claimed invention.

The Office Action is correct that Maekawa appears to disclose an antiglare film including a transparent substrate film and an antiglare layer including a light transparent resin and two or more types of light transparent fine particles, where the fine particles have particle diameters of from 1 to 5 microns. However, for all of the reasons set forth in Applicants' previous Amendment, Maekawa nowhere teaches or suggests that the fine particles satisfy the claimed formulas (I) and (II) or (III) and (IV), based on the cumulative curve of particle size distribution. As to these limitations, the Office Action merely asserts that it would have been optimize the particle size distribution to achieve desired antiglare results. Applicants disagree, at least because Maekawa nowhere teaches or suggests any importance of the particle size distribution curve, nowhere teaches or suggests that the particle size distribution curve is a parameter suitable for optimization, and nowhere teaches or suggests that any such optimization of the particle size distribution curve should be done in a manner that would satisfy both formulas (I) and (II) in claim 1, or formulas (III) and (IV) in claim 2. In the absence of any such teachings, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to alter the disclosure of Maekawa to practice the claimed invention.

Furthermore, Maekawa actually teaches away from the claimed invention. At the time the claimed invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art used mono-disperse fine particles as anti-dazzling agents. However, such fine particles were used in combinations of two or more different types, and had a sharp curve and a narrow particle size distribution. For example, the fine particles typically had a median of a particle diameter of  $\pm 1 \mu\text{m}$ .

Maekawa is representative of the state of the art. That is, Maekawa specifically teaches that at least two or more mono-disperse fine particles should be used as the light transparent fine particles. See, for example, Maekawa at claim 1 and col. 3, lines 1-3. Furthermore, Maekawa teaches that these two or more different types of mono-disperse fine particles should have different properties, such as different refractive index. See, for

example, Maekawa at claim 1. In the Examples and Comparative Examples, Maekawa describes the use of acryl-styrene beads (particle diameter = 3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) as a first light transparent fine particle and styrene beads (particle diameter = 3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) as a second light transparent fine particle.

In contrast to Maekawa, claims 1 and 2 each specifically recite a single type of transparent fine particles. Claims 1 and 2 thus require only one type of fine transparent fine particle, not two or more as required in Maekawa. Further, because only one type of transparent fine particle is used in the claimed invention, the transparent fine particles do not have different properties, such as different refractive indices. Still further, as exemplified in Formulas (I)-(IV) of claims 1 and 2, the transparent fine particles have a flat curve and a wide particle size distribution. Such single type of transparent fine particles having the claimed particle size distribution properties are exemplified in Examples 1-11 of the specification.

Accordingly, Maekawa does not teach suggest an anti-dazzling layer as claimed. Maekawa does not teach suggest that the transparent fine particles should have the claimed particle size distribution of formulas (I) and (II) or of formulas (III) and (IV), and does not teach or suggest that only a single type of transparent fine particles are used. Instead, Maekawa teaches away from the claimed invention, by specifying particles having a sharp curve and a narrow particle size distribution, and requiring that at least two or more different types of transparent fine particles are used. Maekawa does not teach or suggest going against its express teachings, to practice the claimed invention.

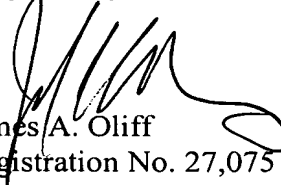
For at least these reasons, claims 1 and 2 would not have been rendered obvious by Maekawa. Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and, thus, also would not have been rendered obvious by Maekawa. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claims 1, 2 and 4 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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Date: October 12, 2006

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